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average citizen, that such an expenditure is not in itself an evil but is essential, that the inducing of sufficient men of the right type to make this expenditure is the main difficulty in any real reform movement, and that indiscriminating abuse of those who do this work adds to the difficulty and injures the cause of good government.

The author deplors the fact that in some places it is necessary to have watchers at the polls on election days and says that policemen should be substituted. He fails to realize that the work done on election day is only a very small part of the work done in a campaign by men who have strong convictions and who make practical efforts to have those convictions adopted by the electorate. His opinion that police supervision would be sufficient is amusing. The reviewer himself has been obliged to keep from voting a man who did not live in the division but who was brought to the polling-place by a policeman, and he has caught another policeman repeatedly violating the election law. Both policemen had secured their positions by the method which is said to secure efficient and faithful public service. They were no worse than many other members of the force.

The book has, it is true, many good features. But it does not show that acquaintance with political conditions which is essential to an adequate discussion of our system of government.

ROBERT P. REEDER.

Philadelphia.

McLAUGHLIN, ANDREW C. and HART, ALBERT BUSHNELL. *Cyclopedia of American Government*. (3 vols.) Pp. xxxiii, 2290. Price, \$22.50. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1914.

The classic example of the old lady who was well informed on such subjects as those which began with the letters A to D, but none others, because she had not read further in the encyclopedia, does not apply to reviewers of such works. It is a safe prediction that reviewers of encyclopedias, academic or otherwise, either sit down immediately and read critically a few sections or use the encyclopedia as a reference work for a time and then give their judgment resulting from this use. The author of this review has used the latter method.

As tested by a year of use, the reviewer feels that this encyclopedia is one that will be of material assistance to all students of government as a ready-at-hand reference work. Even on those subjects that come within the owner's specialty, the encyclopedia will offer at least a bibliography of secondary and original material that will almost invariably prove suggestive and valuable. And aside from one's specialty, the encyclopedia presents concise, readable articles of both general and informational value. The articles, as a rule, are not evasive, but concise and "meaty." What this means with reference to the mass of detailed, practical information presented in its 3,000 pages is barely suggested when one is told that the index alone refers to 13,500 topics.

The authors, Professors Andrew C. McLaughlin and Albert Bushnell Hart, have surely realized their ambition to present a work that will supply "the need for a usable, succinct and comprehensive presentation of practical, actual and theoretical government in America" of particular use not so much to the specialists who will be aided by the discussion of subjects in neighboring fields as to the

"general reader and to those whose interests and duties call them to the study of public affairs; it is meant for the library, the study table, the editorial room, and the class room." There are some 250 contributors to this work, including many of the best known university men in America.

CLYDE LYNDON KING.

University of Pennsylvania.

MOSES, ROBERT. *The Civil Service of Great Britain.* Pp. 324. Price, \$2.00. New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1914.

The thesis of this doctoral dissertation is essentially that the results secured by the British system of dividing civil service employment into two classes (one open to university graduates and practically closed to others, the second open to all comers with the prerequisite qualifications) have, on the whole, proved successful and beneficial in securing high-grade talent in the public service. The author feels that the government "should see that its schools educate for all kinds of work, that ability and promise are lifted as far as possible above want and social handicap. . . . For the present we must recognize and be prepared to find men who are ambitious and dissatisfied, and for whom the state can do nothing; and we can extend only our sympathy to the stenographer or clerk of long standing who sees himself subordinated to recent university graduates, and feels that he has suffered the last indignity."

The author points out that there is no such thing as really open competition in the United States in civil service. As obstacles separating the ablest available competitors from the best available positions he enumerates: the apportionment to states, the practice of submitting to the appointing officer the names of three eligibles for each vacancy, the low standards of examinations for all but the technical and legal positions, the practice of preferring disabled veterans, soldiers and sailors for all civil positions, the want of proper waiting lists and the practice by which "candidates bid for salaries"—that is, indicate the lowest salary that they are willing to accept.

It is contended that the personnel and efficiency of the civil service should be improved by "raising educational standards and salaries and making a definite appeal to men of the highest college and university training, and to those especially prepared to choose the civil service as a career." On the whole, the thesis is a well supported, well written and creditable piece of research work.

CLYDE LYNDON KING.

University of Pennsylvania.

TAFT, WILLIAM HOWARD. *The Anti-Trust Act and the Supreme Court.* Pp. 133. Price, \$1.25. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1914.

First and last an enormous amount of literature has been written upon the various decisions of the Supreme Court under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. But it may be confidently asserted that never has there appeared a more keen and searching analysis of those decisions than is contained in ex-President Taft's little book *The Anti-Trust Act and the Supreme Court.*

The volume begins with an examination of the common law rule regarding